

designed to injure or destroy any building or buildings, or any part thereof, of such institution; or who conveys or causes to be conveyed into such institution, or from place to place within such institution, or aids or assists therein, or who conspires with any other person or persons to convey or cause to be conveyed into such institution, or from place to place within such institution, any firearm, weapon, explosive, or any lethal or poisonous gas, or any other substance or thing designed to kill, injure, or disable any officer, agent, employee, or inmate thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than ten years.

SEC. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

Smuggling firearms, etc.

Punishment for.

Conflicting laws repealed.

[CHAPTER 304.]

AN ACT

To provide punishment for certain offenses committed against banks organized or operating under laws of the United States or any member of the Federal Reserve System.

May 18, 1934.

[S. 2841.]

[Public, No. 235.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as used in this Act the term "bank" includes any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, and any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank, or other banking institution organized or operating under the laws of the United States.

Offenses against banks.
"Bank" defined.

SEC. 2. (a) Whoever, by force and violence, or by putting in fear, feloniously takes, or feloniously attempts to take, from the person or presence of another any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Robbery.

(b) Whoever, in committing, or in attempting to commit, any offense defined in subsection (a) of this section, assaults any person, or puts in jeopardy the life of any person by the use of a dangerous weapon or device, shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not less than five years nor more than twenty-five years, or both.

Punishment.

Assaults.

Punishment.

SEC. 3. Whoever, in committing any offense defined in this Act, or in avoiding or attempting to avoid apprehension for the commission of such offense, or in freeing himself or attempting to free himself from arrest or confinement for such offense, kills any person, or forces any person to accompany him without the consent of such person, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 years, or by death if the verdict of the jury shall so direct.

Homicide or kidnapping.

Punishment.

SEC. 4. Jurisdiction over any offense defined by this Act shall not be reserved exclusively to courts of the United States.

Jurisdiction.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 305.]

AN ACT

To authorize the donation of certain land to the town of Bourne, Massachusetts.

May 18, 1934.

[H. R. 503.]

[Public, No. 236.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to convey without charge to the town of Bourne, Massachusetts, for school playground purposes, two small parcels of land aggregating about six tenths of an acre

Public lands.
Granted to Bourne, Mass., for school purposes.

Proviso.
Reversion for non-
use.

located in the vicinity of the Bourne Grammar School in said town, which land was acquired by the United States in connection with the acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal: *Provided*, That such conveyance shall be made with the express condition that the land shall be used for school playground purposes and no other and that in case it is not so used it shall revert to the United States.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 306.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 18, 1934.
[S.J. Res. 36.]
[Pub. Res., No. 24.]

Authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1934, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski.

General Pulaski's
Memorial Day.
Preamble.

Whereas the 11th day of October, 1779, is the date in American history of the heroic death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

Whereas the States of West Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota, Delaware, Maryland, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, and other States of the Union, through legislative enactment designated October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; and

Vol 46, pp. 28, 1627;
Vol. 47, p. 571.

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has by legislative enactment designated October 11, 1929, and October 11, 1931, to be General Pulaski's Memorial Day; and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day be commemorated with suitable patriotic and public exercises in observing and commemorating the death of this great American hero of the Revolutionary War: Therefore be it

Observance of anni-
versary of death in-
vited.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on October 11, 1934, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of the death of General Casimir Pulaski.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 307.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 18, 1934.
[H.J. Res. 317.]
[Pub. Res., No. 25.]

Requesting the President of the United States of America to proclaim May 20, 1934, General Lafayette Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Lafayette.

General Lafayette.
President requested
to invite observance of
centenary of his death.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on May 20, 1934, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of General Lafayette.

Approved, May 18, 1934.